

Section 25(b) specifies as to who shall have a right of action to sue for the penalty.

Section 26 provides a penalty for whoever knowingly makes a false representation materially affecting rights obtainable under this legislation.

Section 27(a) makes clear that nothing in this legislation shall affect any right or remedy now or hereafter held by any person under title 17 of the United States Code.

Section 27(b) specifies that when a work in which copyright subsists under title 17 of the United States Code is utilized in an original ornamental design of a useful article, the design shall be eligible for protection under the provisions of this legislation.

Section 28(a) provides that nothing in this legislation shall affect any right or remedy available to any person under title 35 of the United States Code.

Section 28(b) provides that the issuance of a design patent for an ornamental design under title 35 shall terminate any protection of the design under this legislation.

Section 29 specifies that nothing in this legislation shall restrict (1) common law or other rights or remedies available with respect to a design which has not been made public as provided in section 4(b), or (2) any trademark right or right to be protected against unfair competition.

Section 30 provides that the Administrator and Office of the Administrator shall be such officer and office as the President may designate.

Section 31 guarantees that if any provision of this bill or the application of such provision is held invalid, the remainder of the legislation or application shall not be affected.

Section 32 provides that chapter I of title 17 of the United States Code is amended by adding a section 33 pertaining to the "ornamental design of useful article not subject to deposit; effect of utilization of copyrighted work in design of useful article."

Subsection (a) would provide that the Copyright Office shall in no case be required to accept for deposit a useful article even if it embodies a pictorial, graphic or sculptural work, but it is further provided that nothing in this subsection shall preclude deposit and registration of such works that portray useful articles or that are intended for utilization in the designs of useful articles.

Subsection (b) would provide that when a work in which copyright subsists under this title is utilized in an original ornamental design of a useful article, the design shall be eligible for protection under this legislation.

Subsection (c) provides that protection under this title of a work in which copyright subsists would terminate with respect to the design of a useful article in which the work has been utilized whenever the copyright proprietor has obtained registration of an ornamental design of a useful article embodying such works under the provisions of this legislation. It is further provided that unless and until the copyright proprietor has obtained such registration, the copyrighted work shall continue in all respects to be covered by the protection afforded by the copyright subsisting under title 17 of the United States Code.

Subsection (d) would provide that nothing in this section shall affect any right or remedy held by any person under this title in a work in which copyright was subsisting on the effective date of this legislation, or with respect to any utilization of a copyrighted work other than in the design of a useful article.

Subsection (e) would define "useful article" as used in this section.

Section 33 makes minor amendments to the Bankruptcy Act of July 1, 1898 (11 U.S.C. 110(a)); and title 28 of the United States Code.

Section 34 specifies that this legislation shall take effect 1 year after its enactment.

Section 35 provides that this legislation shall have no retroactive effect.

Section 36 states that this legislation may be cited as the Design Protection Act of 1962.

Mr. HART. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendments be considered en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the committee amendments will be considered en bloc.

Without objection, the committee amendments are agreed to.

Mr. HART. Madam President, what we are talking about relates to the design of a decorative lamp base. We are talking about the design of furniture. We are talking about that great variety of men and women who contribute beauty to useful articles.

I think it is the sentiment of this Congress, as it was the sentiment of our predecessors, that when a person can establish that it was his mind, his time, and his talent which produced the article, that man or woman is entitled to a measure of protection. It is the belief of the committee that the bill, if enacted, will substantially advance the interests of the designers of this country. It surely is a safeguard for the operation of smaller entrepreneurs and, in our judgment, represents a significant advance in developing further patent and trademark protections in the United States.

If there are no further questions, I hope the bill will be passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendments to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill (S. 1884) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

THE THANKS OF CONGRESS TO GENERAL OF THE ARMY DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

Mr. SMATHERS. Madam President, on July 20, the House passed House Concurrent Resolution 347. The concurrent resolution is for the purpose of tendering the thanks and appreciation of the Congress and the American people to General of the Army Douglas MacArthur, in recognition of his outstanding devotion to the American people.

The resolution compliments General MacArthur for his brilliant leadership during and following World War II.

The resolution comments upon the unsurpassed affection held for General MacArthur by the people of the Republic of the Philippines which has done so much to strengthen the ties of friendship between the people of that nation and the people of the United States.

I am privileged, while acting in the absence of the majority leader, to ask unanimous consent—and I know it will be happily given by every Member of the Senate—that the Senate immediately proceed to the consideration of House Concurrent Resolution 347.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair lays before the Senate a message

from the House of Representatives, which will be stated.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the thanks and appreciation of the Congress and the American people are hereby tendered to General of the Army Douglas MacArthur, in recognition of his outstanding devotion to the American people, his brilliant leadership during and following World War II, and the unsurpassed affection held for him by the people of the Republic of the Philippines which has done so much to strengthen the ties of friendship between the people of that nation and the people of the United States.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the concurrent resolution?

There being no objection, the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 347) was considered and agreed to.

ADDRESS BY SENATOR DODD AT GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION FOR FREEDOM

Mr. SMATHERS. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that a very excellent and inspiring speech delivered by our colleague, the able and distinguished Senator from Connecticut, (THOMAS J. DODD) at the Governors' Conference on Education for Freedom held in Miami, Fla., on July 18, be printed in the body of the RECORD.

The remarks of the Senator from Connecticut relate to the problem of educating the young people of our Nation so that they will survive and triumph in the battle in which we are today engaged against the Communist forces of tyranny and oppression.

Senator Dodd is one of the most respected, knowledgeable, and outstanding authorities on this subject. He continually renders invaluable public service in keeping the American people and the peoples of the free world alert to the dangers of atheistic communism.

I highly commend the reading of Senator Dodd's remarks to every Member of Congress.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

REMARKS BY SENATOR THOMAS J. DODD

Governor Bryant, distinguished guests, it is a privilege to be with you at this pioneering conference on what may very well be the most critical problem that confronts our society—the problem of how we can educate our young people so that our Nation will survive and triumph in the mortal struggle with world communism.

I have said that this is a pioneering conference. But the movement which this conference represents is now sweeping irresistibly across the Nation. Among veterans' groups and trade unions and service organizations, among business leaders and community leaders and religious leaders, there is a growing awareness that our educational system has somehow failed to impart to our young people an understanding of the nature of communism, of the meaning of freedom and the significance of the American heritage.

The evidence of this failure is apparent in the long list of defeats we have suffered at the hand of international communism since the close of World War II.

adaptation, or rearrangement of said subject matter provided that such protection shall be available to a design employing subject matter protected under titles 17 or 35 of the United States Code or under this legislation only if such protected subject matter is employed with the consent of the proprietor thereof. It is further provided that such protection shall be independent of any subsisting protection in subject matter employed in the design, and shall not be construed as securing any right to subject matter excluded from protection or as extending any subsisting protection.

Section 4(a) provides that the protection provided for a design shall commence upon the date when the design is first made public. It is provided in section 4(b) that a design is first made public when an article embodying the design is anywhere publicly exhibited, publicly distributed, or offered for sale to the public.

Section 5(a) provides that the protection provided for a design by this legislation shall continue for a term of 5 years from the date of the commencement of protection but if an application for renewal is received during the year prior to the expiration of the 5-year term, the protection shall be extended for an additional period of 5 years from the date of expiration of the first 5 years. It is provided in section 5(b) that when the design notice actually applied shows a date earlier than the date of commencement of protection, protection shall terminate as though the term had commenced at the earlier date.

Section 5(c) declares that where the distinguishing elements of a design are not substantially the same form in a number of useful articles, the design shall be protected as to all such articles when protected as to one of them, but no more than one registration will be required.

Section 6(a) provides that whenever any design for which protection is sought is made public, the proprietor shall mark it or have it marked with a design notice consisting of the three specified elements.

Section 6(b) requires that the notice shall be so located as to give reasonable notice of design protection while the useful article embodying the design is passing through its normal channels of commerce.

Section 6(c) specifies that the removal, destruction, or obliteration by others of the design notice shall not affect protection under this bill when the proprietor of a design has complied with the provisions of this section.

Section 7 declares that the omission of the notice prescribed in section 6 shall not cause loss of the protection or preventive recovery for infringement against persons who, after written notice of the design protection, begins an undertaking leading to infringement. However, such omission shall prevent recovery against a person who began an undertaking leading to infringement before receiving notice, and no injunction shall be issued unless the proprietor of the design shall reimburse for any reasonable expenditure or obligation in connection with undertakings incurred before written notice of design protection.

Section 8(a) provides that it shall be infringement of a design for any person without the consent of the proprietor of a design to make, have made, or import, for sale or for use in trade, any infringing article or sell or distribute for sale or for use in trade any such infringing article. It is provided that a seller or distributor of any article who did not make or import the same shall be deemed to be an infringer only if he induced or acted in collusion with a manufacturer to make or an importer to import such article or if he refuses or fails to make a prompt disclosure of his source of such article, and he orders or reorders such article after having received a personal written notice of the protection subsisting in the design.

Section 8(b) provides that it shall not be infringement to make, have made, import, sell, or distribute any article embodying a design created without knowledge of, and copying from, a protected design.

Section 8(c) specifies that a person who incorporates into his own product of manufacture an infringing article acquired from others in the ordinary course of business or who, without knowledge of the protected design, makes or processes an infringing article for the account of another person in the ordinary course of business shall not be deemed an infringer except under the conditions set forth in this section.

Section 8(d) defines what constitutes an "infringing article."

Section 8(e) requires that the party in an action alleging the validity of a registered design shall have the burden of affirmatively establishing its originality whenever the opposing party introduces an earlier work which is identical to such design or so similar as to make a prima facie showing that the registered design was copied from such work.

Section 9 provides that protection shall be lost if application for registration of the design is not made within 6 months after the date on which the design was first made public.

Section 9(b) specifies those persons who qualify to make application for registration.

Section 9(c) requires that the application for registration shall be made to the Administrator and states the matters which shall be included in the application.

Section 9(d) requires that the application shall be accompanied by a statement under oath and sets forth the matter that must be sworn to by the applicant.

Section 9(e) guarantees that error in any statement or assertion as to the utility of the article shall not affect protection under the act.

Section 9(f) provides that errors in omitting a joint author or in naming an alleged joint author shall not affect the validity of the registration, or the actual ownership for the protection of the design, provided that the name of one individual who was in fact an author is stated in the application.

Section 9(g) provides that the application shall be accompanied by two copies of a drawing or other pictorial representation of the useful article.

Section 9(h) permits related articles having common design features be included in the same application under prescribed conditions.

Section 10 provides that an application for registration of a design in this country by a person who has previously filed an application for registration of the same design in a foreign country which affords similar privileges to U.S. citizens, shall have the same effect as if filed in this country on the date on which the application was first filed in any such foreign country, if the application in this country is filed within 6 months from the earliest date on which any such foreign application was filed.

Section 11 prescribes the procedures for the administering of the oaths and acknowledgments required by this act.

Section 12(a) provides that upon the filing of an application and upon payment of the fee, the Administrator shall determine whether or not the application relates to a design which, on its face, appears to be subject to protection and if so, shall register the design. It is further provided in section 12(b) that if the Administrator determines that the application on its face relates to a design which is not subject to protection, the Administrator shall notify the applicant, who shall have 3 months in which to request reconsideration of his application. After consideration of such a request, the Administrator shall either register the design or send the applicant a notice of final refusal to register.

Section 12(c) provides that any person who believes he is or may be damaged by a registration may, upon payment of a fee, apply to the Administrator at any time to cancel any registration on the ground that the design is not subject to protection. This section further provides for the procedures to be followed in such cancellation proceedings.

Section 12(d) provides that when a design has been registered, the lack of utility of any article in which it has been embodied shall be no defense to an infringement action and no ground for cancellation.

Section 13 authorizes the issuance of certificates of registration and provides for the contents thereof.

Section 14(a) instructs the Administrator to publish lists and indexes of registered designs and authorizes him to publish the drawings or other pictorial representations of registered designs.

Section 14(b) instructs the Administrator to establish and maintain a file of the drawings or other pictorial representations of registered designs.

Section 15(a) specifies the fees which shall be paid to the Administrator.

Section 15(b) authorizes the Administrator to establish charges for materials or services furnished by the Office.

Section 16 authorizes the Administrator to establish regulations for the administration of this legislation.

Section 17 provides for the obtaining of certified copies of official records of the Office of the Administrator.

Section 18 authorizes the Administrator to correct errors in registration incurred through the fault of the Office of the Administrator.

Section 19(a) provides for the transfer of ownership of the property right in a registered design or a design for which an application for registration has been or may be filed.

Section 19(b) specifies that an acknowledgement, as provided in section 11, shall be prima facie evidence of the execution of an assignment, grant, or conveyance.

Section 19(c) provides that an assignment, grant, or conveyance shall be void as against any subsequent purchaser or mortgagee for a valuable consideration without notice, unless it is recorded in the Office of the Administrator within 3 months from its date of execution or prior to the date of such subsequent purchase or mortgage.

Section 20 provides for civil actions for infringement of a registered design.

Section 21 authorizes the granting of injunctions for the prevention of infringements.

Section 22(a) provides that the court, upon finding for the claimant, shall award damages adequate to compensate for the infringement, but in no event less than the reasonable value of the use made of the design by the infringer, and the costs of the action. It is further provided that the court may increase the damages to such amount, not exceeding \$5,000 or \$1 per copy, whichever is greater, as to the court shall appear to be just.

Section 22(b) excludes recovery from any infringement committed more than 3 years prior to the filing of the complaint.

Section 22(c) permits the court to award reasonable attorney fees.

Section 22(d) authorizes the court to order the destruction or other disposition of all infringing articles and devices employed in the making of the same.

Section 23 authorizes the court to order a cancellation of a registration.

Section 24 provides a penalty for any person bringing an action for infringement knowing that registration of the design was obtained by a false representation.

Section 25(a) provides a penalty for the false marking of a design which is not protected under this legislation.

It is evident in the confused and divided state of American public opinion on issues that call imperatively for comprehension and courage and unity.

It is evident in the continued successes achieved by the Communist practitioners of psychological warfare, in the ease with which they bemuse and bewilder us, rob us of our judgment and of our ability to react to their aggressions.

It is evident in the weakening of the fabric of family life and social discipline, in the appalling increases in crime and juvenile delinquency, and in the ever-increasing emphasis on material comforts as the prime goal in life.

But the inadequacy of our educational system for the world of today was never more apparent than it was at the time of the Korean war—our only major military engagement with the forces of world communism.

The story of the 7,000 young Americans who became prisoners of war in the hands of the Communists is one that cannot be told without a deep sense of shame. The overwhelming majority of these POW's succumbed to Communist pressures and became collaborators in one degree or another. So general were the phenomena of defeatism and "give-up-itis," that we cannot write them off to individual weakness. The fault lay not with the individual, but with our society.

A survey conducted by George Washington University in collaboration with the Department of the Army should cause all of us to do some soul searching.

According to this survey 70 percent of our prisoners of war in Korea collaborated in some significant degree with the Communists; 39 percent signed fraudulent Communist petitions; 34 percent showed no concern over the illness or suffering or the fate of fellow prisoners, and only 13 percent showed any considerable concern; 22 percent made tape recordings which were used for Red propaganda around the world; 15 percent became full-time propagandists for the Communists; 10 percent of our men became informers; 21 Americans refused repatriation; and, of the 4,000 who came back, it was later discovered that some 75 had agreed to serve as Communist agents.

The report stated that one out of every six Americans had collaborated with the enemy in a manner so shameful that general court-martial was recommended. Only a handful were ever brought before military courts because of the obvious political repercussions that a mass court-martial would have had.

The American POW's who succumbed did not succumb because of physical torture. While the physical treatment was far from good, American POW's in previous wars have survived and triumphed over much harsher treatment. And while things were made tough for those American POW's who resisted indoctrination, they were not made unbearable. The resisters got the poorest food, the hardest work, the worst medical care, the most abuse. They were separated from the other prisoners. But that was all.

It is an interesting commentary that, while the resisters, on their release, were in somewhat poorer physical condition than the collaborators who had received preferred treatment, the resisters were in far better condition mentally and emotionally.

The Communists are not irresistible. They do not have magic powers. This was demonstrated by the many Americans who did resist—and resisted successfully until the end. It was demonstrated even more dramatically by the fact that, of several hundred Turkish soldiers who became prisoners of war in Korea, not a single one collaborated with the enemy.

Why then did so many young Americans succumb to Communist pressures? Or, to put the question more accurately, why did the Communists find it so easy to break so many American POW's—to twist their minds and crush their spirits?

If these Americans in captivity abandoned their American heritage readily, it was because they never really understood its meaning.

If they collaborated with the Communists, it was because they had never been taught to understand the true nature of communism; they had not been prepared to endure the systematic assault of Communist technicians on the human mind.

If they took orders from the Communists more readily than other POW's, it was because the slackening discipline of our society has inevitably produced a slackening discipline within our Armed Forces.

The techniques used by the Communists in breaking the spirits of our POW's were simple enough.

There were indoctrination lectures, followed by discussion periods.

There were voluntary athletics—preceded by compulsory participation in a Communist propaganda parade.

Our men were encouraged to inform on each other about little things like stealing turnips. And the act of informing was made easy because the informer was always rewarded, while his victim received no punishment more severe than a lecture concerning his "antisocial activities."

Family ties were weakened through the censorship of mail. Mail was censored so that the good news and the warm affectionate letters from home did not get through. What got through was the bad news—the divorce notices, letters from bill collectors, letters of complaint, letters reporting on family illnesses.

Prisoners who showed that they could be easily intimidated, soon found themselves pressed into service as full-time propagandists and as informers about important matters.

One group of prisoners was encouraged to inform on another group. Among 1 group of 21 American POW's, there were at least 5 separate subgroups or control cells, each of which contained at least 1 informer from 2 other groups, and each of which sent out at least 2 other men to infiltrate and report upon the other groups. But primarily the assault was on the human mind. Prisoners were told that the American capitalists and munition makers were responsible for the war and for their personal plight. The Communist indoctrinators pointed up all the real weaknesses of American institutions. They led their captives to doubt the values and traditions of American life—those values and traditions which our POW's understood only imperfectly. They eroded their national pride.

Between the brutality of communism and the brutality of nazism there is nothing to choose. The Nazis practiced physical abuse on their prisoners of war; to such abuse, our men demonstrated that they were able to stand up. I believe that our men in Korea would not have cracked had they simply been subjected to the kind of physical maltreatment that characterized the Nazi POW camps. But what distinguishes communism and makes it infinitely more insidious is the fact that it practices total assault on the human mind.

The fact is that, to a certain degree, all of us have been subject to this total assault on the human mind, and none of us, from ordinary citizen to President, is completely impervious to it.

Communist propaganda, when it is labeled Communist propaganda, has no impact on the American people. But the Communists

are rarely obliging enough to thus label their propaganda. Ninety-nine times out of a hundred, the position which they want to get across is conveyed by means of what the Communists call "transmission belts," that is, by front organizations, or non-Communist organizations which have fallen under Communist influence, or even by people of anti-Communist reputation who have had their thinking befuddled in a manner so subtle that they would indignantly deny their views were anything but personal.

This Communist assault on the minds of the West has scored many notable triumphs.

Perhaps their greatest psychological warfare success was when they succeeded in persuading so many Western writers, editors, and political leaders that the Chinese Communists were not Communists at all, but simply agrarian reformers. This paved the way for the Communist victory in China.

Ten years later, they achieved a distressingly similar success when they induced some of our most respected newspapers and certain State Department experts to believe that Castro was not really a Communist, but a mixture of Robin Hood and Thomas Jefferson.

I could go on and on with this list. But surely, at this late date, no one can deny that, in situation after situation, the Communists have succeeded in deceiving us, misleading us, confusing us, inactivating us.

If the American people, in the full enjoyment of their liberties, can thus be influenced by the Communist assault on the minds of men, we cannot too easily condemn those Americans, who, as prisoners of war, deprived of their freedoms and under complete control of their Communist captors, succumbed adjacently to this assault.

I believe that the Communist assault on our minds can be met. I believe that American soldiers can stand up to the hardships of Communist captivity. I believe that free men with free minds can triumph over Communist robots just as well as Turkish soldiers. But, if we are to meet this assault, and if we are to prepare our young people for the mortal battle which confronts our generation, it is essential that our schools throughout the Nation embark on a program of education such as the citizens of Florida are now in the process of establishing.

Such a program of education must serve a threefold purpose. First, it must teach our students to understand—far better than our POW's in Korea understood—the meaning of freedom and of the values on which our society is founded. Second, we must teach them the essential facts about communism. And, finally, we must reinduct in them the sense of discipline without which no ordered society can exist. We must achieve the delicate balance of teaching them to think independently, while we teach them, simultaneously, the virtue of obedience to their superiors, to their officers, to their flag, to their nation; of obedience to their own sense of right and wrong; of obedience to God.

In reality, these three objectives really blend into one transcendent objective: the education of our people for freedom.

Communism represents the total negation of freedom. It cannot be understood unless we first understand, with all of our powers of comprehension, the priceless meaning of freedom.

Conversely, freedom can best be understood and best appreciated if we take the time to study what the total denial of freedom does to human beings and does to society.

And, if in our schools our young people learn the meaning of communism and learn the meaning of freedom, this knowledge, in my opinion, will of itself inculcate in them a greater sense of discipline.

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This process of education must start with our schools. Primarily, I believe, it is a task that can most effectively be performed by the secondary schools across the country. The level of understanding in the elementary schools is hardly adequate for a serious program of instruction. The universities frequently tend to be over specialized. But most important, we must face up to the fact that ours is still primarily a nation of high school graduates rather than university graduates. It is our high school graduates who, by and large, will be our citizens, our soldiers and frequently our community leaders of tomorrow.

The need for devoting a portion of the school curriculum to the comparative study of communism and freedom, is now generally accepted several years from now, I believe, States that do not have such programs will be the exception rather than the rule. The problem that confronts us now is the practical problem of finding the most effective methods and instruments of instruction.

There are some educators who accept the need for education on communism, but who argue for what they call an "objective" presentation. They say that we must present what is good as well as what is evil about communism; that if we fail to do so, our teachers will be contributing to the warping of young intellects through the presentation of partial truth; that we shall, in effect, be creating a "thought directorate" of our own in attempting to combat the Communist thought directorate. I do not accept this reasoning.

Just as we teach our children that murder and theft and lying are evil things, we much teach them that communism is evil, that it is all evil, and that it has no redeeming features.

Hitler eliminated unemployment. Mussolini made the trains run on time. Both dictators kept their streets clean and boasted sundry other material accomplishments. But I do not recall that those who today argue that we must look at the good as well as the bad in communism, ever made the argument that we must look at the good as well as the bad in nazism. The fact is, that any material benefits which the Nazi regime of yesterday or the Communist regimes of today have achieved for their peoples, are intrinsically evil for the simple reason that these benefits have been used to bolster regimes that are intrinsically evil.

Let us teach our young people the facts about communism. Let us teach them about the mass murders and mass deportations, the blood purges, the ruthless persecution of religion and of minorities. Let us tell them the story of the Hungarian Revolution and of its brutal suppression by Soviet tanks. Let us tell them the stories of Poznan and East Berlin and Tibet.

Let us alert them to the techniques the Communist employ in their unceasing assault on human minds in the free world. Let us set forth to them the facts about the Fair Play for Cuba Committee and other crypto-Communist front organizations that solicit the support of American youth. Let us tell them, without any censorship of content, the shameful story of our POW's in Korea, of the techniques the Communists employed there, and of how so many of our boys succumbed because they were not adequately prepared.

Having thus instructed them and thus prepared them, let us then bring them back to the study of the Declaration of Independence and the American Constitution and of the hallowed documents and statements from which we derive our freedoms, and which have served, and I am confident will continue to serve, as a torch for men who love freedom the world over.

DUTY ON CERTAIN ALUMINA AND BAUXITE

Mr. SMATHERS. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1677, H.R. 9520.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 9520) to continue for 2 years the suspension of duty on certain alumina and bauxite.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

RELIEF OF JAMIE ABEJURO

Mr. SMATHERS. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate temporarily lay aside the consideration of Calendar No. 1677, H.R. 9520, and proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1433, H.R. 1700.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 1700) for the relief of Jamie Abejuro.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. SMATHERS. Madam President, it is my understanding that the bill has been cleared with the leadership on the other side. There is no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment. If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill (H.R. 1700) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

AUGUSTIN RAMIREZ-TREJO

Mr. SMATHERS. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate lay aside temporarily H.R. 9520 and proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1464, H.R. 2187.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 2187) for the relief of Augustin Ramirez-Trejo.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H.R. 2187) was considered, ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

CARLOS SEPULVEDA ABARCA

Mr. SMATHERS. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate temporarily lay aside H.R. 9520 and proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1465, H.R. 2198.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 2198) for the relief of Carlos Sepulveda Abarca.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. SMATHERS. Madam President, if there is no further business to be transacted, I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock and 57 minutes p.m.) the Senate adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, July 24, 1962, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate July 23, 1962:

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

Alan S. Boyd, of Florida, to be a member of the Civil Aeronautics Board for the term of 6 years expiring December 31, 1968. (Re-appointment.)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

John A. Baker, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.

IN THE MARINE CORPS

The following-named officers of the Marine Corps for temporary appointment to the grade of brigadier general, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

Joseph L. Stewart	Hugh M. Elwood
John P. Coursey	Raymond G. Davis
Joseph S. Reynaud	Edward H. Hurst
William K. Jones	

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate July 23, 1962:

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

Frank E. Smith, of Mississippi, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority for the remainder of the term expiring May 18, 1963.

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

H. Gardner Ackley, of Michigan, to be a member of the Council of Economic Advisers.